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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1851.

Whole No. 751

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. E. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until filled and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, *Colonel Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville, Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. T. THOMAS, R. W. COBB,
THOMAS & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the Counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHEVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
Will attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. H. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 29, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows,
AND
ALL VICES FOR SALE BY
BOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 8, 1851.

From the Star Spangled Banner.

Progress.

Onward and upward is emphatically the motto of the present day. The rapid strides which science and learning have made within the present century is almost incredible—when we look back but a few years since, and North America was but a vast wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians and the wild beasts who were the sole lords of its rich and fertile soil.

But now the lone Indian is fast disappearing before the rapid progress of the pale face, and the axe of the hardy pioneer is sweeping down the mighty forest and despoiling the beautiful hunting grounds of the red man. The artisan follows in his steps, and towns and cities rise like the waves of the magic wand.

The iron pathway is being laid in all directions, over hills and through valleys, and the snort of the steam-horse is heard as it comes dashing on with the speed of the whirlwind, propelled by the power of the two elements, fire and water—guided by the skillful hand of man, bearing with it the products of foreign climes, and returning with the riches of our own soil.

The conductors of thought are seen stretching north and south, east and west, and man has chained the lightning and commands it to do his bidding, and go whithersoever he will, and we sit down and converse in silence with a friend who is thousands of miles from us, with the same rapidity with which we write this article. Floating steam palaces are crossing the Atlantic Ocean with almost as much regularity and precision as make a trip in a railroad train.

Immense numbers of steamboats are plying on our mighty rivers and lakes with the great tide of emigration to the promised land of the far west.

We sit to the sun for a portrait, and it is done in a minute, and for accuracy and beauty it surpasses all that can be accomplished by the pen of the most talented artist.

We glide through the upper regions of air in balloons. We communicate with the spirits of the invisible world by means of the mind telegraph, and receive audible responses by knocks and the alphabet.

Air and water are confirmed and burned for light and heat, and "every day brings something new." No sensible person will say anything is impossible, but a plain contradiction.

We have not the least doubt but the passage from New York to London will soon be made in forty-eight hours, which will be accomplished if many of our scientific men of the present day are right in their calculations, and succeed in navigating the air by means of aerial vessels—and they are sanguine of success.

This is indeed an age of progress—an age man cannot calculate what yet may be accomplished by science, and what vast discoveries lie buried in the future, and which the persevering mind of man shall yet bring to light.

There is a class of persons, and they are very numerous, who will tell you that every thing is impossible and an imposition, simply because they have not sufficient mind to comprehend it.

They tell you that it is contrary to the laws of nature, for the very reason that they do not understand her laws, and they will laugh at you if you believe anything which they do not. How many striking illustrations have we had of this.

There has not been any great discovery made, but its authors have been persecuted and ridiculed, and some of them have been obliged to fly from their country to save their lives.

Among many of the illustrious names who have been persecuted for their labors, we will cite the following: Galileo, Guvier, Harvey, Sir Isaac Newton, Fulton, Morse and a host of others, that our space will not permit us to mention.

Mr. Paine claims to have made the most important discovery, and what is his reward? Why, the majority of the press throughout the country are abusing him in the most shameful manner.

We do not know whether he is deserving so much censure or not—therefore we shall not attempt to defend him, nor shall we level the shaft of our malice against him—for we believe that every man who is endeavoring to bring about any thing that will benefit the human family, is at least entitled to their respect.

The time is approaching when we shall look back with astonishment at our own unbelief and ignorance. Already has the attempt been made to supercede steam by electricity on railroads, and with partial success.

A Big "Idée."

The orator, grand, I calculate, And hear these "larnal bull-frogs" join In one tremendous—croak!

Have a strict regard for the truth.

A Touching Incident.

I went one night to see a comedy. The chief actor was a favorite one, and the theatre was badly crowded. The curtain drew up, and amid a burst of applause, the hero of the piece made his appearance. He had hardly uttered twenty words when it struck me that something strange was the matter with him. The play was a boisterous comedy of the old school, and required considerable spirit and vivacity in the actors to sustain it properly; but in this man there was none; he walked and talked like a person in a dream; his best points he passed over without appearing to perceive them; and, although, he appeared quite unfitted for the part. His smile was ghastly, his laugh hollow and unnatural; and frequently he would stop suddenly in his speech, and let his eye wander vacantly over the audience.

Even when, in his character of a silly husband, he had to suffer himself to be kicked about the stage by the young rake of the comedy, and afterwards to behold that careless individual making love to his wife, and eating his supper while he was shut up in a closet, from whence he could not emerge, his contortions of ludicrous wrath, which had never before failed to call down plenty of applause, were now such dismal attempts to portray the passion, that hisses were audible in various parts of the theatre.

The audience were fairly out of temper, and several inquisitive individuals were particular in their inquiries as to the extent of the potatoes he had indulged in that evening. A storm of silence and abuse now fell round the ears of the devoted actor; and, not content with verbal insult, orange-peel and apples flew upon the stage.

He stopped, and turned to the shouting crowd. I never saw such misery in human countenance.

His face was wan and haggard, and large tears rolled down over his painted cheeks. I saw his lips quivering with inward agony—I saw his bosom heave with convulsions of suppressed emotion, and his whole mien betokened such depth of anguish and distress, that the most ruthless heart must have throbbed with pity.

The audience was moved, and by degrees the clamour of invective subsided into a solemn silence, while he stood near the footlights, a picture of dejection. When all was calm he spoke, and in a voice broken with the sobs that seemed to rend his bosom, proceeded to offer his explanation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "though in my acting to-night I am conscious of meriting your displeasure, in one thing you do me wrong. I am not intoxicated."

Emotion alone, and that of the most painful kind, has caused me to fulfill my allotted part so badly—my wife died but a few short hours ago, and I left her side to fulfill my unavoidable engagement here. If I have not pleased you, I implore of you to forgive me—I loved her, grieve for her, and if misery and anguish can excuse a fault, I bear my apology—here!"

He placed his hand upon his heart, and stopped, and a burst of tears relieved his momentary paroxysm of grief.

The audience was thoroughly affected, and an honest burst of sympathy made the walls tremble. Women wept loudly, and strong men silently; and during the remainder of the evening his performance was scarcely audible, through the storm of applause, by which the crowd sought to soothe the poor fellow's wounded feelings.

There was something very melancholy in the thought of that wretched man's coming from the bed of death to don gay attire, and utter stilted witticisms for the amusement of a crowd, not one of whom dreamed of the anguish that lay festering under the painted cheek and the stage smile.

And in the great theatre of life how many are there around us, like that poor actor, smiling gayly at the multitude, while at home lies sorrow, whose shadows is ever present with them in busy places.

JENNY LIND'S LIBERALITY.

The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement, from which it appears that, besides the \$1000 given by her to the Church last year, she has contributed \$2000 partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a communion service of silver, and has given the rector \$1000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage and to effect an insurance on his life.

The cholera has broken out at Jerseyville, Alton and Springfield, Illinois.

A California Widow.

Some rather queer incidents have occurred in the world matrimonial, as well as in the political, since the acquisition of California. The immense flight of an incalculable number of married men to the new Ophir, and the length of time embraced in such an expedition, as well as in the pursuit of the glittering treasures, has left a great number of interesting ladies in a condition of lonely dreariness, quite pitiable to contemplate. Some few, rumor, we regret to say, will whisper, have not exercised the patience of Penelope, who kept spinning at her distaff whilst old Ulysses was fighting before Troy, or buffeting with old Neptune for nine long years.

It is apprehended that some explanations will have to be given, and perhaps the "constitutional" of some of our green bags may be increased when the marital tide shall flow back from the Pacific.

These things, however, may all pass away, matters may be mended and smoothed over, and the world may wag along as ever. But it is well to be guarded and exact as to dates, as may be seen from the following incident in real life:

An elderly gentleman and lady were riding a few days ago in an omnibus. Opposite to them sat a pleasant looking young married lady, with a fine, noble, chubby, crowing, bally of a boy in her lap.

Conversation arose between the two parties. A steamer from Chagres had just arrived, and the good looking lady, with the chubby juvenile, wished to know the news, remarking that her husband had been away fifteen months that day, and she was very anxious to hear from him.

And then the good looking lady proceeded to indulge in a long and pathetic dissertation on the discomforts and annoyances of wives when husbands go off and stay so long from their homes.

"True, madam," remarked the elderly gentleman, who had never known the pride and pleasures of maternity; "but then, that fine little fellow must be great pleasure and comfort to you," chucking at the same time the jolly little fellow under the chin, who crowed, and swelled, and stared at the old gentleman's spectacles—"a remarkable fine boy—what may be his age, madam?"

"Just three months, sir," replied the proud young mother.

"Three months!" remarked the elderly lady—"three months; I thought you said your husband had been away fifteen months!"

The good looking lady blushed very deeply, but soon recovering the momentary confusion, and remembering herself, she ejaculated, "Oh, but he has writ once."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Up to this time, blocks of marble or granite have been presented to this great and national work by 19 different States and Territories. Various cities, towns, benevolent associations, and individuals, have also presented thirty-one blocks of various kinds of stone.

The blocks already contributed, vary in value, from fifty to two thousand dollars each. The amount contributed by visitors since the 1st of August last, amounts to \$1,093 40. The entire number of persons who have visited the Monument since the 1st of August, is set down at upwards of ten thousand.

The whole estimated cost of the monument is \$1,350,000, of which only about \$150,000 has yet been collected. The work upon the monument is rapidly progressing.

The structure is now eighty feet high, and will reach one hundred and fifty feet by the coming Autumn. If an adequate supply of funds are promptly supplied, the shaft, it is thought, will be carried to its destined altitude of five hundred and sixteen feet, in eight years from the present time.

COOL.—The following orders were given by the captain of a Western steambot when she was about to engage in a race with another boat.

"Rosin up thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valves. Give her goss. Gentlemen who havn't stepped up to the captain's office and settled, will please retire to the ladies cabin till we pass that boat or burst. Fire up!"

The best thing about a girl is cheerfulness. We don't care how ruddy her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips if she wears a scowl, even her friends will consider her ill-looking, while the young lady who illuminates her countenance with smiles, will be considered as handsome, though her complexion may be coarse enough to grate nuthings on. As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely. Girls, think of this.

Improvement of the Old Violin.

For more than 200 years the Violin has remained unchanged. Improvements have been made in almost every other musical instrument, but the Violon of today is the same in form, size and make with the cremonas of 1600. In the seventeenth century, the three Amatis were the most celebrated makers of the Violin. Stradivarius and Guarnerius succeeded these, and, great as has been their success, they have singularly lost sight of one of the first principles of the correct Violin.

Sir Richard Phillips, the collector of a "Million of Facts" says: The Violin is the form of instrument which all men would adopt when seeking to produce vibrations. Perfect uniformity, and an absence of any substance tending to impede the vibrations, are essential requisites to the productions of a full, clear, mellow, round tone.

Our townsman, Mr. Wm. B. Tilton, in experimenting upon an old violin, was struck with the idea of improving the sound, both in tone and volume, by removing the cause which in his opinion, impeded the vibration. He made the attempt, and succeeded. Determining to test his improvement by the severest scrutiny, he took several of his improved Violins to New Orleans, placed them under the inspection of the most eminent musicians in the city, explained the nature of his improvement, and received the highest assurance of the value of the invention.

To satisfy our own mind we left with Mr. Tilton an excellent instrument, with full authority to use it as his own in testing the improvement. The Violin is well known in this place, and all who have heard its sound declare it has been benefited at least an hundred percent.

Mr. Tilton can improve any Violin. Of course a fine instrument is capable of greater improvements than an ordinary one. He has experimented on some dozen or more, and has been completely successful in every instance.

Mr. Tilton has patented his improvement, and been strongly advised by his friends here and in New Orleans to remove to some one of the large cities. If he follows this advice his fortune will be made.—*West Alabamian*

Interesting Astronomical Fact.

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years they both died, also at the same spot and at the same instant, yet one of them lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but with a very little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going round the world to the west, loses a day, and towards the east he gains one. Supposing, then, two persons born at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage around the world may be performed in a year, if one perform this constantly towards the west, in fifty-one years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants; and if the other sail equally east he will gain fifty days in advance of them.

Once, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died at the same place, and at the same moment, and even lived continually in the same latitudes and reckoned by the same calendar.—*Eco.*

POOR WEAK WOMAN.—Miss Susan Neppir, lives in a small tenement, a lone woman, who was quite "flustered" the other morning by an early call from a bachelor neighbor.

"What did you come here after?" said Miss Neppir.

"I came to borrow matches," he meekly replied.

"Matches! That's a likely story. Why don't you make a match. I know what you came for," cried the exasperated old virgin as she backed the bachelor into a corner.

"You come here to hug and kiss me almost to death! But you shan't—without you're the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

I have never seen old maids decidedly opposed to matrimony. I have never seen a pretty girl that did not know it. I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty. I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls. I have never seen but one lady use a bed wrench and pin to tighten her corsets. I have never seen a woman die with the lock-jaw. I have never seen a person who subscribed to a newspaper, and cheat the printer, but whose death was a bad one.

The Rattlesnake.

A letter from a number of the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, says: These venomous creatures abound through the plains of Texas and Mexico. We met them continually in our path, and they always gave us notice of their proximity by shaking their rattles. Often did I hear this warning without discovering the enemy; and on such occasions it is best to get out of the way. The rattlesnake never attacks except when provoked; and they are easily killed. A blow with a stick will disable them, when they are easily dispatched. The young men of the expedition were fond of shooting them with pistols, but so much ammunition was wasted in this sport, if it may be so called, that it became necessary to issue an order forbidding it. We had some experience of the effect of the bite of this snake.

As we were approaching the Concho river, one of our horsemen discovered a large rattlesnake directly in our trail. He gave him a shot from his six-shooter, which took effect, nearly cutting his body in two. He then attempted to ride over him, when the snake raised his head and struck the horse on the hind leg, about a foot above the hoof. Several saw the effort of the snake, and we stopped to see whether any injury had been done. We at once discovered the marks where the fangs entered, from which the blood was oozing. Within five minutes, the horse, which was a very fine one, began to limp. Soon after, his leg began to swell, so that he could not walk on it, and it was with difficulty that he could be led into camp, so great appeared to be his agony.

Within half an hour we reached our camp, and proceeded to alleviate the sufferings of the poor animal. A small air pump was applied first, and some blood drawn from the wound; poultices were afterwards applied, and the horse was watched with care during the night, as he lay at length on the grass. In the morning his entire leg and thigh were much swollen; nevertheless, he was led along after the wagons. After a few days the swelling subsided, but he showed symptoms of sickness, which increased at last compelled to abandon him.

We saw many other snakes of different kinds, some of them of the most brilliant colors, which we safely put away in alcohol. There is one species known as the "chicken snake," which at first gave us much alarm. This snake we always found in the tops of trees, moving with as much rapidity from branch to branch as a squirrel.

For this motion his form seemed admirably adapted by its great length, which was from five to eight feet, though his body was not larger than that of other snakes of half the length. The chicken snake, I afterwards learned from the Texans in the party, is harmless. These men would catch them by their tails and snap them like a whip. How they derived their names, I know not. This much is certain, there is no chickens in the region where we met them. It is possible, however, that in the settled portions of Texas, they may infest the poultry yards.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so good advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinseles may serve to give effect on the stage or on the ball room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and refinement or delicacy, cannot be compensated for by the possession of the most princely fortune. Mind measures gold, but gold cannot measure mind.

Through dress the mind may be read, as through the delicate tissue of the lettered page. A modest woman will dress modestly. A really refined and intellectual woman will wear the marks of careful selection and taste.

LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.—Teacher.—John, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left?

John.—Three, sir.

Teacher.—No, two would be left, you ignorant.

John.—No they wouldn't, though the three shot would be left, and the other would be *hid away*.

Teacher.—Take your seat, John.

First Love.

In all its approach causes great changes in the character, and usually alters the entire complexion of life. "Be our experience in particulars what it may, no man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart, and brain, which created all things new; which was the dawn in him of music, poetry, and art; which made the face of nature radiant with purple light; the morning and the night varied enchantments; when a single tone of one voice could make the heart beat; and the most trivial circumstance associated with one form, is put in the chamber of memory, when we become all eye when one is present, and all memory when one is gone; when the youth becomes a watcher of windows, and studious of a glove, a veil, a ribbon, or the wheels of a carriage; when no place is too solitary, and none too silent for him, who has richer company and sweeter conversation in his new thoughts than any old friends, though best and purest can give him; for the figures, the motions, the words, of the beloved object, are not like other images, written in water, but, as Plancher said, "enamel in fire," and made the study of midnight."

We are of those who believe that, in strict truth, the first love is the only real, all-pervading affection. There are other sentiments on which the marriage relations are founded, with fair and reasonable hopes of a happy result. But no one can love two individuals, simultaneously or successively, with equal strength. There is a fervor in the freshness of the heart's first gift, that no second occasion can quicken. Petrarch could never have found another Laura. Though his love was a first sight, it endured until twenty-one years had terminated the life of its object. Our earliest manners, tones of voice, and expression of countenance, endure the longest. So does the camp of love's sea, when new, outshine every subsequent impression.

Barnum's Asia Caravan. arrived in this city this morning, and perambulated some of the principal thoroughfares. The procession was headed by the so called "Colossal Car of Juggernaut," though there was nothing remarkable in its appearance, excepting that it was drawn by five or six elephants, enveloped in blankets.

The original "Car" is understood to have been thrown into a canal near Princeton, N. J., by some mischievous students.

Besides this vehicle, were several wagons containing animals, a carriage said to have belonged to Adelaide, the late Dowager Queen of England, drawn by eight black horses—coaches and footmen, attired in gay livery, with full bottomed powdered wigs. There were also two camels, a carriage containing General Tom Thumb and other individuals of note, and a vehicle on which was placed General Thumb's carriage and horses. The whole are to be encamped at Astor Place, for exhibition.—*New York Journal of Commerce, June 2.*

News-papers.

Judge Longstreet says: Small is the sum that is required to patronize a news-paper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the Gazette to which he takes it inext to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a news-paper. I will remember what difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reasons are plain—they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight, when they will read nothing else.

Truth, filly spoken.

DOG WANTED.—A Kentucky ed or advertises as follows: Wanted, at this office, a bulldog, of any color, except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size, snub nosed, and of good disposition, who can come when called with a raw beef steak, and will bite the man who spits tobacco juice on the stove and steals our exchange.

It is quoted as a proof of the progress of civilization in Turkey, that the Grand Seraskier, Mehmet Ali Pasha, who, about seven years ago, had three of his own wives sewed up in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus, has just handed over his brother to the police for sewing up one of his!

From the "Refusal" "Spirit of the South."

Correspondence.

CLAYTON, Barbours County, Ala., April 29, 1851.

Dear Sir: At an informal meeting of Delegates to a District Convention, held at this place on yesterday, and of other citizens of this county, friendly to Southern rights, it was unanimously resolved to recommend your name to the people of Alabama as a Southern Rights candidate for Governor, at the election in August next. The receipt letter of Gov. Collier to Col. Burke, of AVANCOX, has convinced the friends of Southern rights in this section of the State that the support of him for re-election would, under the circumstances, require an abandonment of their most cherished principles; and having learned, with high satisfaction, your position on the great question of the day, they most earnestly desire that you will consent to become the standard bearer of the South in the approaching contest, and canvass the State for the office of Governor. Be assured that the friends of Southern rights, throughout the State, will give you a hearty and enthusiastic support, and you will enter upon the canvass with every prospect of success.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate to you the action of the meeting, whose proceedings are enclosed, and to request your acceptance of the nomination. We have only to add, that in a section of the State heretofore strongly opposed to you, should you become a candidate, you will find hosts of friends, and receive a large majority of votes.

(Signed)

J. GILL SMITH, Barbours Co.

JOHN COCHRAN,

WM. A. MCCARTY, Macon

Locust Grove,

Limestone Co., May 16, '51.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your distinguished favor of the 29th ult., enclosing the proceedings of the Delegates to a District Convention, held at Clayton, by which I learn that I was unanimously recommended as suitable for the support of the Southern Rights party of Alabama for the office of Governor.

You were correctly informed as to my opinion of the vital question of the times. I glory in feeling worthy of being numbered among those true hearted Southern men who are unwilling, tamely and spaniel like, to submit to the late measures of the General Government, fraught as they are with *tyranny, oppression and resistance* by State action, individual action, and any other sort of action—in the Union if we can, out of the Union if we must.

And for the expression of such opinions I have already been modestly denounced as a traitor. Well, such denunciations have no terrors for me, for in looking back to the days of our revolutionary struggle for liberty, independence and equality—I see that such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Patrick Henry, and indeed all of those who were unwilling to submit to the injustice and manifest wrongs of the mother country, were called rebels, traitors, and such other modest names as federalism and terrorism could invent. So, upon the whole, I feel rather complimented than degraded by the application of such terms as "Traitor," "Fencible," &c., applied now.

Can it be that those who are for tame submission to the outrages already committed, ever had one spark of the spirit of '76 in their compositions? For one, I think not. But they say if any further aggressions are committed on the South they will then go for resistance. It will not be long before we will have an opportunity of testing the sincerity of such declarations, for, if I am not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, preparations are going on in the free States, upon an enlarged scale, for additional assaults upon the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Consolidation and abolition are the ulterior aims of the North; and with the aid and comfort they are receiving, and I fear will continue to receive from the spirit of submission at the South, they will have but too easy a matter of it. But I may, in all this, do the Southern submissionist injustice: I hope it may turn out so—but I make the prediction, that when the trial comes there will be some more backing out done, (we shall see). I happen to be one of those who believe that the principles of the Union, without the name, are more sacred than the name without the principles. I believe that when the blessings which the Union was designed to secure alike to all classes of citizens are denied to negroes, which the Constitution guarantees to all, is wrested from us, and all this done in the name of the Union, it is our duty to adhere to the "benefits, rights and principles of the Union, and let who will wear the empty name."

Candor compels me to say that I am not at the present in favor of the immediate secession of Alabama. I am for exhausting all other means first, and then if we cannot have justice meted out to us,

I am for absolute secession—a right unquestioned and unquestionable, except by federal consolidationists and their new recruits.

I hope the course of South Carolina may be marked with prudence and forecast. I know it will be by *patriotism*. South Carolina has been *shamefully* treated by her sister Southern States, and by none more so than Virginia. I repeat that I hope she may act prudently and judiciously, but let her determination be as it may, and any attempt to be made to coerce her to submit by the federal authority, she may rely upon one Alabamian, at least, to help her in her struggle.

Gentlemen, situated as things are at present, I feel constrained to decline being a candidate in opposition to Gov. Collier. In the first place, Mr. Shields is already announced in some of the compromise prints, as the constitutional Union candidate, in opposition to Gov. Collier. Do you not see, that if a third candidate is run, that it will insure the election of Shields—and, in my opinion, a greater calamity could not befall the State. The Southern Rights party in N. Alabama will be willing to support Gov. Collier. So you see, by running a third candidate, you insure the election of the most objectionable man to us in the State. It is therefore that I cannot consent to contribute to a result so repugnant to my judgment, and so disastrous to Southern Rights. I go upon the supposition that there can be no Southern Rights man who would not greatly prefer Gov. Collier to Mr. Shields. And although the Governor may not be so decided as we could wish him, yet he is enough so to bring down upon him the unqualified opposition of the aiders and abettors of Federal insult and injury, all over the State. Desiring a contest in the next election that will concentrate our forces, and not split upon more than one candidate, my own judgment tells me that we had best not be too hasty.

I hope that you may succeed in electing Yancey—he is the man for the times. Excuse this hasty and badly digested letter. I thank you, gentlemen, for the terms of approbation, and through you, the meeting whose organ you are, personally to myself.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

NAT. TERRY.

To Messrs. Jno. Gill Shorter, Jno. Cochran, and W. A. McCarty.

Five Men to be Hung.

We stated yesterday by telegraph that Edward P. Douglas, James Clements, and Thomas Benson, convicted in the United States District Court at New York, of the murder of Asa Havens, second mate of the bark Glen, were sentenced on Monday, to be hanged on the last Friday in July next.

The court room was densely crowded with spectators, and the scene altogether was one most impressive. The mother of Douglas was in court; the siblings of the poor woman, telling of a broken heart, were heard all over the hall. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, Douglas replied that he had not. He was innocent. The judge said they would be recommended to Executive clemency, but at the same time told them only to prepare to meet their doom. He did not give them much hope.

Thus there are no fewer than five candidates for the gallows just now in New York city: the three just mentioned, with James Wall, and Aaron B. Stocker, who are to be hanged on the 26th of the present month. A terrible truth indeed, which carries with it its own suggestions and reflections.

In sentencing the three, Judge Nelson said:

"The whole powers of the government will ever be exerted to punish and suppress piracy and murders. Even had you been successful in your designs—in slaughtering the officers and the faithful of your comrades, and in usurping piratically the command of the ship—you would still not have escaped. The stern powers of the government would have met you on every ocean, and in every bay, harbor and inlet. The wind and compass would have carried you to no quarters of the globe where you would not have been met by the stars and stripes of the flag you had stained with blood; success would have but added to the aggravation of your guilt; for escape from the vengeance of the law would have been impossible."

"Orr West." They have a little town out west which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travelers, and which is "all sorts of a place." In one day they had ten streets out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a grand pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a circuit rider who afterwards ran a foot race for "apple jack all around, and as this was not enough, the judge of the circuit court, after losing his year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynx his grandnephew for hog stealing."

Scylla and Charybdis.

We take from the New York Tribune the following comments upon the state of parties, and the contending candidates thereof, in the State of Pennsylvania; conceded to be one of the most liberal States in the whole North upon the subject of slavery. It will be seen that one of the parties are in favor only of holding us to our present degradation, while the other is for leading and grinding us still further between the upper and nether millstones of free soil and abolition; and to this latter party the present administration is lending all its aid and influence. It will be observed, too, how the probabilities of the success of the two parties are calculated. The one in favor of doing us least harm is split up into factions, while the other is united among themselves, with every prospect of success. And why should they not be? Is there not a party in Alabama which say to them emphatically, by their acts and doings, go on, gentlemen, we will teach these Southern traitors to the Union that we are for sustaining government at all hazards now and forever, right or wrong. What if you are for free soil and abolition—what if you succeed in it—why, this Federal Union is more valuable to us than slavery—we will not contemplate its value—we don't believe a State has the right to secede from it, and if she attempts it, the Federal Government has the power and the right to put her down; and men in the streets of Montgomery belonging to this so-called "Union party" have been heard to say that they would shoulder their muskets to aid in the subjugation. We say there is no wonder, then, that the South has no friends in the North? That she is sneered at, derided, contemned, insulted and robbed?—We ask the people to read the evidences of the continued increasing hostility of the Northern men towards the South and her peculiar institution, and then to answer to himself the question—is it not time that the South should begin to look to herself for protection?

PENNSYLVANIA—OPENING OF THE RAIL.

The Whigs and Conservatives in Pennsylvania have just held their conventions and nominated their candidates preparatory to the State Election which takes place in October. Each side has a strong man in its nominee for Governor.

The predominant issue relates to the Fugitive Slave Law. The Opposition candidate, Col. Wm. Lister, of Clearfield, stands on the ground of zealous adherence to the entire compromise policy, and the convention which nominated him passed resolutions of the most decided stamp in its favor. They also explicitly condemned the State law passed March 3, 1849, forbidding the use of the jails of the Commonwealth to the slave catchers of the Federal Government.

The Whig Convention and its candidate, Gov. Johnson, stand upon ground perfectly antagonistic to this. They are out and out for Free Soil and against the present mode of slave catching. The Governor himself at the last session, refused his approval to a bill repealing the law above mentioned in reference to the jails. Pennsylvania, they say, having long since abolished slavery herself is hostile to extension or any interference with it by her State officers.

This is the question now to be discussed before the people of the Keystone State. It will be discussed with more spirit, earnestness and ability than often enter into a canvass. Apart from the justice of their cause the Whigs are united among themselves; their adversaries are split into three or four individual factions. The next decided step is that the result will teach another lesson to Northern men with Southern principles.—*Adelphi and the Herald.*

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

Three Indians, an old man and two young ones, have been surrendered to the United States Agent at Tampa Bay, by the Seminole chiefs, charged with being the murderers of the boy Daniel, in Marion county, Florida, about twelve months ago. They had been tried and convicted by the chief, who desired that they might at once be executed; but in consequence of positive orders from the Secretary of War, the Agent felt bound to turn them over to the civil authorities of the State, and they were taken before Justice Tamm, at Tampa, and committed to jail to await their trial before the Judge of Southern Circuit.

The surrender of these offenders is believed to indicate that the Seminoles are anxious to pursue a pacific policy, hereafter.

Col. J. L. Casey, who has been recalled by Indian Agent at Tampa, by General Blake.—*Mobile Register.*

Since the above was in type we have received a clip from the Oceanic, which states that the admitted voluntary suicide by hanging themselves in the jail to the iron grates of one of the windows, by means of small cords taken from their clothing.—*Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY W. COLLIER, OF TUSCALOOSA.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. L. M. CURRY.

JEFFERSON FALKNER.

COL. W. H. GARRETT.

SAM. CLARK DAILEY.

(Unionist.)

ALEX. WHITE, ESQ.

FOR THE SENATE.

A. J. WALKER, ESQ.

J. F. GRANT.

For Representative.

GEO. C. WHATLEY, ESQ.

WM. C. PRICE, ESQ.

MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN.

WM. P. DAVIS, ESQ.

ASA SKELTON, ESQ.

COL. JOHN N. YOUNG.

JAMES VANSANT, ESQ.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

For Tax Collector.

G. B. DOUGHTY, ESQ.

Cotton Bolls.

The Lowndes County Chronicle of the 19th inst. says it has been presented with a perfectly formed and nearly full grown Cotton Boll; and that there are many such in that region. We can only boast of blooms with us.

We have been requested to publish Mr. White's reply to a call, made upon him, to run for Congress in this District. As a matter of courtesy we would have complied with great pleasure; but we have received no paper containing his answer, save one handed us by a friend, which was so tattered and torn, as to render it impossible to copy from it. We will yet publish it if any of Mr. White's friends will secure for us a copy.

S. of T.

There will be a "County meeting and procession of the Sons of Temperance of Cherokee at Centre on the 4th 5th and 6th of July." Invitation is given not only to the Divisions in this, but adjoining Counties, to meet the *Seva* Divisions of Cherokee and participate in the contemplated Temperance festivities. Many distinguished lecturers are expected. Banner says Brownlow of Tennessee will be there. The invitation is, "come all."

Col. Terry.

In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished champion of democracy and Southern Rights. His bold and manly sentiments, uttered with that prudence which ever characterizes age and experience, do honor to the man, head and heart, and are worthy the *cause* and the *times* in which we live.

This letter we doubt not will be heartily received by his numerous friends, and from those who have heretofore been ranked among his enemies, it will win a golden opinion. We are apt to find it should be so; to lose sight of little faults and minor considerations in our admiration for noble patriotism.

Congress.

The canvass for Congress opened in this county, on Wednesday last at Oxford—Thursday the candidates addressed the people at Dulacres—Friday at Alexandria and Saturday at this place. We were so situated as to be unable to attend the entire discussion, but heard and learned enough from the friends of all the speakers to ascertain the positions assumed by each. It will not be expected that we could report, or comment upon all the points made in four long speeches; we shall content ourselves with merely stating in few words the platform of each man, reserving for the future, comments upon the arguments adduced to sustain each.

In Saturday's discussion Judge Falkner led off; and in unmeasured terms denounced the mis-called compromise; portrayed in a very able and satisfactory manner the gross injustice done the South by the "adjustment;" showed where and how we were robbed and swindled; but rather than dissolve the Union he was willing to bear this. As a remedy for the evil, he proposed non-intercourse, and in the event this did not restore to the South her lost rights, then, we must of ours choose the least and submit. The Judge however, admitted the right of a State to secede.

Mr. White followed in a regular built submission glorification—Union speech, and one would readily

conclude from the tenor of his remarks that with him the Union of the States is paramount to the rights of the South. He justified the action of Congress in relation to the abolishment of the slave trade in the District of Columbia—he regarded the compromise as a Southern measure, passed by Southern men; and therefore wrongfully complained of by the "Southern people." Reluctantly but when pressed, he denies the right of a State to secede, and offers a remedy for the evils of which we complain, a noble, generous, patriotic submission.

One declaration of Mr. White we will attend in due time, viz: that the old parties are "defunct," and the only issue before the people is union or disunion—we rather think about the first of August he will hear thunder from the democracy which will tell a different tale.

Mr. White was followed by J. L. M. Curry, a man whose head and heart has far outgrown his years. Mr. Curry made a bold, manly, effective speech—with him there was no trimming, no shifting, no dodging; he presented the condition of our country in its true light; unmasked the delusive issues attempted to be made by the Federal Filmore party in the State; pictured the degradation of the South, if she permit the General Government, through an unbridled fanatical majority, to trample upon her rights with impunity; declared the right of a State to secede; advocated the policy of trying every remedy to regain our rights, and secure for us equality in the Union; and in the event all things failed, we could but then be convinced that the North was determined to wage an incessant and perpetual crusade against us and our institutions, and that it would be the duty of the Southern States to preserve their rights and the freedom of their people, by interposing their sovereignty, and withdrawing from a union which builds up, nourishes and protects one section while it victimizes another.

In every particular, Mr. Curry proved himself more than a match for Mr. White, notwithstanding the latter gentleman's known and acknowledged ability in debate. The cause of Jeffersonian Madisonian Democratic State Rights, therefore, Southern Rights doctrine will suffer nothing in the hands of such a champion as Curry.

The above hasty notice of the speaking in this place on Saturday 14th, was crowded out last week to make room for the replies of our candidates for the Legislature. We postpone an enlargement upon the positions assumed by the different candidates, until we ascertain who is the nominee of the Wedowee Convention; we hope, then, to do our duty.

Presidential.

The Tuscaloosa Observer has mailed to its masthead the names of Hon. James Buchanan for President, and Hon. W. R. King, of this State, for Vice President.

A Well Deserved Tribute.

We publish below the preamble and 1st and 2nd resolutions of a series, adopted by the Huntsville Bar, complimentary to Chancellor Ligon, then whom no Chancellor of the State has enjoyed greater reputation, or endeared himself more universally to the member of the Bar throughout his District.

Whereas, the Bar and Officers of the Chancery Court at Huntsville, have heard of the resignation of the office of Chancellor of the Northern Division of the State of Alabama by the Hon. David G. Ligon, and whereas we desire to give some public manifestation of our high appreciation of his official services;—Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, the official conduct of the Hon. David G. Ligon, as Chancellor, has been uniformly marked by courtesy, impartiality, patience and ability.

Resolved 2nd. That we regret he is about to dissolve the connection which has been maintained with such mutual harmony, good feeling and that, in parting with him, we tender him assurance of our sincere esteem and best wishes for his future welfare.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Editors:

In the number before the last of the Republican, I was not only disappointed, but sorry to see that Maj. Fidler had declined accepting a call made upon him, in a previous number, to suffer his name to be run as a candidate to represent this county in the next session

of the Legislature. He assigns, as a reason for declining, that affairs over which he has no control, are such as to prevent such a step.

There are many reasons that we could mention, why we in Choctaw valley, wish that upon a re-examination of his affairs, that he will yet consent to enter the field. One is, our valley, as yet, has no one before the people, and I believe that it is generally conceded, that this side of the Mountain is entitled to one of the three representatives, elective to each session of the Legislature. Another reason is, the people have generally considered him, as a man, every way well qualified for representative. He is a man of sterling character, and of unflinching political zeal, and integrity, and at the present crisis, his views of the true policy of government in relation to that great and leading question of the day, are approved by a large majority of the citizens of this valley, and I think of the entire voters of this county. In a word, I do think that, if it would not be too much sacrifice of private interest, he ought to run, for reasons mentioned above, and many others.

A VOTER.

MESSRS. GRANT & CALDWELL:

Gentlemen: Certain interrogatories have been recently propounded to the candidates for the Legislature, through the public prints of this county, which I will briefly answer through your paper. We are asked, if we believe a State has the right to secede from the Union? if we are in favor of exercising that right? are we for resistance to the past, and for preventing the importation of slaves into the State, for sale, by law?

I believe a State has the right to secede. It is an old and fundamental doctrine, familiar to our ancestors, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their rights, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute a new government." The governed, and not the oppressor, have the right to judge when their liberties are infringed. Again, this government was formed, voluntarily, by the States, as independent and separate sovereignties. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to come into the union for a considerable time—Rhode Island did not come in until more than two years after the government was organized. The States entered into the compact as equal partners, and who does not know, that any partner may dissolve a partnership, formed for an unlimited time, at any moment? If we give up the right of secession, away with constitutional liberty! and we, of the South, are left at the mercy of a financial abolition majority.

I am opposed to Alabama exercising the right of secession for the past. There is, however, one emergency, should it occur, I would be for secession—should South Carolina or any other southern state secede, and the government were to attempt to coerce her into submission, it would then be our duty to aid the seceding state. We could not assist her and remain in the Union, for it would be treason under the constitution—giving "aid and comfort" to a foreign state—and thus we would be under the necessity of leaving the Union. If we were to stand idly by, and suffer a southern state whipped back into the Union, the right of secession would be forever gone, and consolidation would erect its tyrannical throne upon the ruins of Republican liberty, and the Federalists would rejoice to have attained, at this day, what John Adams and Alexander Hamilton so much desired.

Upon reflection, I see no particular necessity for a law to prevent the introduction of negroes into the state for sale. I am no advocate for vesting our capital in slaves. In fact, we have a plenty of them, but it is unwise to attempt to regulate trade by law—trade will regulate itself, if left alone—when ever it ceases to be profitable, our citizens will quit buying foreign slaves. In fact, we are quitting the policy now, and changing our capital into Railroad and Factory stocks, which is better for us. The advocates for the law all admit, that we must not prevent our citizens from importing negroes into the state for their own use. Those that are brought in for sale, are for the use of our citizens, so, that proves there is no need for the law.

"Free trade," and a free interchange of property among the states, is the true doctrine. If we prevent their importation into our state, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, may do the same, and we then would have no outlet for our negroes. I take it for granted, fellow-citizens, that you are better judges of your own interest, than I am—If, therefore, you desire to purchase slaves imported into the state, (it is certain they will not be brought in, if you do not buy them,) I shall not attempt to prohibit you by law. One great evil of the present day is, we have too much law—let us have more liberty and less law.—G. C. WHATLEY.

Editors: In reply to two other interrogatories in your paper of the 17th June, to the members of the last Legislature, I state, I was opposed to the adjournment

spoken of; and did all I could to prevent it.—*Journals of the House, page 289.* When the House adjourned, in spite of me, I came home as others did. I did not receive pay for the time I was absent on my own business. I voted for Wm. R. King and Ben. Fitzpatrick, the nominees of the democratic party. I believe they were the choice of this county, and therefore assisted in nominating them.

G. C. W.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Gen. R. G. Earle.

The course of this gentleman in sacrificing his personal prospects, to advance the interest of the country, by bringing about harmony among the democratic party and the friends of the South, is justly a theme of universal commendation with the people.

Though I was not one of those who thought such a sacrifice called for, still it was such a course as I anticipated from him so soon as I saw the greedy manner in which Talladega was entering the field. When I entered the canvass he came out simply, as a democrat—his policy was not to run the issues which the whig party had proposed for the canvass, unless urged on him by that party, that he would thereby be the better enabled to repel all charges which might be hurled by them to impose on the people. His position alarmed the whig party and they never rested until they have gotten up a race with Mr. Rice, whom they thought the democratic party would not generally support; of the wisdom of the democracy yielding to this coming events will prove, without the democratic party to sustain it, the cause of Southern Rights is gone, if the Southern Rights party had not previously fallen back on the democracy all would have been lost having so many democratic candidates, though I am for Mr. Rice if he is the nominee of a convention; but what if in that match race Mr. Rice should be beaten, and the cause of the South defeated.

I have said I was not of those who believed it necessary to insure success of the party, that Gen. Earle should have withdrawn his name from the canvass, for I believe when he did so, his claims on the people were greater than any one in the field, but he was appealed to in a manner that never failed with the brave and generous, his country, his principles, his beloved South, were brought up for his consideration, and was urged he could save all by leaving the canvass to more experienced debaters, and he yielded in that same spirit which caused him to leave his home and sacrifice his private interests in doing battle for his country, in the time of her peril, when her borders were ravaged with woe and impelled him to yield unhesitatingly to the voice of his political friends, for which Benton County ought to boast of his noble and mainly course and honor him for his patriotism. She cannot but feel that a generous people could have been united in bestowing honor upon him—and that he has allowed his generosity to do himself one injury. This much I say as a tribute of respect to a gentleman who deserves highly of his country as it is the wish of many of the people with whom I have conversed, that he should know that by them he is not forgotten, and that while his magnanimity is highly approved, and his conduct applauded in every respect, it is known that he is without strong family connections in this country, to enforce his claims, but he has that which is worth more than mere money and relations—thank God he has a warm heart, generous impulses, a cool head, modest merit, and the good will of his fellow countrymen who long for an opportunity of giving a tangible proof of their sincerity that such a man as he is, should not be thrust aside, for any other—this is a matter that the people will remember and assert in future.

Fellow citizens while we were around our own fireside, enjoying the good things of life, where was this patriot—preparing the soldiers in his command for the defence of our rights, undergoing all the privations and hardships to which man was ever exposed, besides leaving behind him his bosom friend, his home, his all, for the good of his country.

The services of such men ought to be nearest of all men to our hearts, but alas, by some too soon forgotten.

JUSTICE.

Telegraphed from the Advertiser & Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

The Niagara arrived to day.—The lower grades of Cotton unsaleable—finer qualities unchanged. Fair Orleans six and one-half d. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, June 20, 1851.

Receipts for the week, 909 bales; total, 438,000. Exports for the week, 12,000; total 367,000. Stock on hand, 71,000 bales. Sales for the week, 6,500 bales; to day, 800 bales. Market quiet, at seven and three-fourth to eight cents for middling.

APR 1, 1951.
BLANKS
FOR BALLET TUBE OFFICE.

GOODS
SELLING LOW
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
And a choice variety of FANCY
Goods; also, a superior lot of Gold
and Silver Watches and fine Jew-
elry, and an excellent supply of
ready-made Clothing of all descrip-
tions, and every other article which
is usually kept for sale in this mar-
ket.
GEORGE STILES
April 8, 1851.

New Beautiful and Cheap!
G. Newbourn.
TAKE pleasure in announcing
to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just received
his new and splendid stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

His stock comprises every variety
of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
Goods, Boots, shoes, Hats, Bon-
nets, Clothing, and a complete as-
sortment of Ladies Dress Goods of
the latest and most approved style
—together with a large stock of
Lace, Capes, hawls, Ribbons,
Flowers, silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embroid-
ery, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. Also,
a splendid Stock of Ready-made
Clothing which has been made to
order of the latest and neatest styles
and fashion—it consists of Dress
and Frock Cloth Coats, both black
and brown, black drab &c. et al., Ar-
abian Sack and Frock Coats, Black
Alpaca, Brown Linen, with a good
assortment of Pants of all descrip-
tions, Fanny; Black satin and
white Marsailles Vests, Shirts,
Drawers, Suspenders, socks, Pock-
et and Neck Handkerchiefs; with
an assortment of Cutlery, Pistols,
Guns, Revolvers, pocket Knives,
from a Pen Knife to an Arkansas
Tooth Pick. Also, Violins, Accord-
ions, Harps and other instru-
ments.

All are invited to call and exam-
ine—Ladies are especially invited;
no charge for looking.

Walker & Pettit.
ARE now receiving a large stock
of new
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Which consist of every article kept
in a country store. These Goods
were purchased with great care,
and entirely for cash, which will
enable them to sell as low or a lit-
tle lower than the Jews or any other
Good house in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for
cash will find it to their interest to
call at Mr. Polk, 8 miles West of
Jacksonville, Ala.
D. M. Walker returns thanks for
past patronage; and all those who
have not paid up their old accounts
will have it to do, as he must have
money, and this is his last call.
April 8, 1851. tf.

GREAT
INDUCEMENT!
Selling off at cost and carriage.
DESIGNING to make a change
in my business, I now offer my
entire **STOCK OF GOODS** at
cost and carriage. Terms, cash.
G. NEWBOURN.
N. B. All notes and accounts
due, must be settled immediately.
Indulgence can no longer be given.
May 20, 1851. G. N.

TO THE PATRONS OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber would respect-
fully inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has open-
ed a Fashionable and Variety Boot
Shop, in the town of Jacksonville,
at the sign of "The Boot," where
he is prepared, at all times, upon
the shortest notice, to furnish cus-
tomers to order with every descrip-
tion of Boots for service, comfort,
or style. Shop, up stairs over Hud-
son's next door east of Fowley &
Son's.
W. W. HUGGIE.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

Notice.
LETTERS of Administration hav-
ing been granted to the under-
signed on the 5th day of May, 1851,
on the estate of Wiley Looney,
late of said county, deceased, by
the Hon. Irby Woolley, Judge of
Probate Court of St. Clair county,
all persons having claims against
said Estate, are requested to pre-
sent them legally authenticated
within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred; and all per-
sons indebted are requested to
make immediate payment.
HENRY LOONEY, Adm'r.
LORINDA W. LOONEY.
June 3, 1851. At Adm'r.

A Valuable Library for Sale.
WILL be sold, in the town of Cedar
Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala., on the
25th July next, at auction, by the under-
signed, the LAW LIBRARY of her late hus-
band, Robert W. Smith, deceased, contain-
ing between two and three hundred vol-
umes of well selected standard works, on
Law and Equity, of the latest English and
American editions, &c. &c. Also,
a well selected Family Library.
At the same time she will sell all her
household and kitchen furniture. The
sale is one of necessity, to enable her to
move to her relations and friends in Wes-
tern Texas. Terms will be made known
on day of sale.
G. Two good Horses or Mules, and a
Two Horse Wagon are wanted.
ELIZABETH SMITH.
June 17, 1851.

Rob's child has more the playing's
than mine!—children can have of.

BONE DIRECTORY.
J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALBROOK,
J. W. M. BERRIN.
OSGOOD, ALBROOK & Co.,
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,
DEALERS in Ready-made Clothing of
all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a
general assortment for Ladies and gen-
tlemen. Books, Stationary and Fancy Sta-
tionary—Music, PIANO FORTES,
&c. &c. All orders for Books promptly
filled.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW SPRING
GOODS.
THE subscribers have just received a
splendid Stock of New Style Spring
Goods, which were bought low for cash,
and will be sold for a small profit—our
assortment of Spring Dress Goods is large
and well selected, and we think will please
any who may favour us with call.
BURNS & MURRAY.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

Sloans & Hawkins.
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.
TAKE pleasure in announcing to
their friends and the public generally,
that they may be found at their old Stand
(the second brick building) after crossing
the river, where they are now receiving
their Spring and Summer Goods compris-
ing a well selected Stock of Dry Goods,
Groceries and Hardware.
Recollect the second Brick build-
ing after crossing the River.
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. 1y.

BLACK & COBB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots
Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware
and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.
A large Stock of Groceries always on
hand, at the lowest cash prices.
Store under the Millburn House near the
Depot, Rome, Ga.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

MILBURN HOUSE.
ROME, GEORGIA.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ES-
tablishment is now completed.
The rooms are spacious, the furni-
ture and equipments are all new
and of the best kind. The location
of this House near the RAIL ROAD
and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it
decided advantages. All baggage
removed to and from the House,
without trouble or charge to the
owners.

The Stage Office.
Is kept at this House, and per-
sons wishing to visit any portion
of the surrounding country, can be
supplied with private conveyance
at all times.
J. J. MILBURN.
December 1, 1851. 1y.

Carriage Making Business.
THE undersigned is constantly
engaged in the manufacture of
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,
&c., and will also make or repair,
according to order, in the neatest
and most durable manner all work
in his line.
He keeps constantly employed
a larger number of superior work-
men than usual in the up country.
WILLIAM WIMPEE.
His shop is on the west side of
Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y.

NEW STORE.
STEVENS & DUNN.
HAVE located near the Rail Road De-
pot, in the new Brick Building, a few
feet above Sloan & Hawkins, and are
receiving a large
Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery,
Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope
that our friends and the public generally
will favour us with a call.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

BATTEY.
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large
Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chem-
icals of **WARRANTED PURITY.**
Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash
Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-
cal and Dental Instruments &c.
Garden Seed, Onion Sets. Northern
Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass
and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster. Guano and ground Bones.
Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

George Bone.
KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages
Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the
latest and neatest style. Repairing of
every description on the shortest notice.
East side of Broad St., near the Depot,
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. A. McKinzie.
KEEPS constantly on hand a good
Stock of WATCHES AND JEW-
ELRY of the latest patterns and finest
quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order,
and goods and work warranted.
Dep't Square, East side of Broad
Street, Rome, Georgia.
March 11, 1851. 1y.

Francis M. Allen.
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
and Groceries.
KEEPS on hand, a large Stock of
Cloth, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,
Sorgho, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples,
Wholesale or retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y.

John H. Roberts.
KEEPS on hand, a large Stock of
Cloth, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,
Sorgho, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples,
Wholesale or retail.
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y.

Watch, Clock
JEWELRY STORE.
MR. T. S. WOOD, has just re-
ceived a fine assortment of Gold
and Silver Watches of every grade
and price. Also, an assortment
of CLOCKS, which will positively
be sold at such prices as most induce persons
to buy.
He can say that a better and more extensive
assortment of JEWELRY has never been ex-
hibited in this city; and he feels that if it should
be examined and priced, the inducements to pur-
chase, will be irresistible.
Repairing done promptly and neatly.
March 11, 1851.—1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, HATS, SHOE, SADD-
LERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
Country Produce taken in exchange. Old
stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.
A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta
Mill just received and for sale by
SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

GRANITE STORE.
Johnson, Pope & Co.,
BEING thankful for the liberal patron-
age that has heretofore been so gener-
ally extended them, would solicit a con-
tinuance of their friends and the public generally,
that they are now receiving and selling
Large and well selected Stock of Goods,
and would add that for beauty and taste,
their styles cannot be surpassed.
Their Stock consists of the latest style
ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins,
Ginghams, Borraiges, Tissues, Crep De
Paris, Brocade, Coppins, Prints &c.,
with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars,
Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock
of Gent Dress Goods cannot fail to suit
buyers. Their assortment of Hardware,
Cutlery, Saddlery, Crockery, Stoves, and
Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings,
cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this
time. They do not hang out their sign
and say that they are selling lower than
their neighbors, but only ask their friends
and the public generally, to be certain to
give them a call before buying; and they
promise to give them satisfaction both in
price and quality.
They only add, you can all make money
by giving them a call before making your
purchases.
April 15, 1851. 1y.

Alexander & Trammell.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.
April 8, 1851. 1y.

Dr. William Gleize.
Would respect fully in-
form the citizens of Jack-
sonville and vicinity that
he designs to commence
the practice of his profession, and
solicits a share of public patronage.
Office 4 doors South of the "Sun-
ny South" Office.
April 1, 1851. 1y.

DR. ROBT BURTON.
HAVING settled in Oxford,
will promptly attend to all
calls in the different branches
of his profession.
December 24th, 1850. 1y.

Crawford & McMichael.
HAVE associated them-
selves in the Cabinet busi-
ness, and moved their shop
to Brock's new building one door South
of Crows Office, where they are prepared
to furnish the public with every article in
their line put up in the most elegant, durable
and fashionable style.
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Ta-
bles of all kinds, single or in sets; Cen-
ter Tables, with or without Marble, Slabs,
Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every
article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be fur-
nished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your order.
April 22, 1851. 1y.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
Is prepared to execute all
work in his line in the most
rapid and satisfactory manner.
He is a practical and fashionable
style. Considering himself permanently
settled for life, he assures the public that his work
shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or du-
rability of materials and construction; neither
will he be undersold by any other cabinet man
in this city. He is thankful to those
who have patronized him, and hopes
to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons
wishing to purchase Furniture will please call
and suit themselves in quality and prices. His
shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's
Carriage shop.
April 8, 1851. 1y.

Wanted.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker.
One of our guests, who is a good work-
man, will be furnished with permanent employ-
ment on liberal terms.
April 8, 1851. C. R. LESTER.

BAILEY
CONFECTORY.
The undersigned has established
a Bakery in the Town of Jackson-
ville, on the south side of the pub-
lic square, and will keep constantly
on hand all articles in that line,
together with many articles of Con-
fectionery and Fruits, such as
CLANDIES, in great variety,
RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES,
ALMONDS, Cream Nuts,
CORDIALS & Lemon Syrup,
Also TOBACCO & CIGARS,
with many other articles.
Family Groceries.
He has on hand and for sale
FLOUR of good quality, and
desires to keep a general supply of
Family Groceries.
X. WILLMAN.
Dec 17, 1850. 1y.

Medicines.
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. ROBERT'S Compound Syrup of
Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's He-
berv Plaster for sale at the store of
HOKK & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851. 1y.

PRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags,
for sale by
G. NEWBOUR.
April 22, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.
OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sarsa-
parilla, for sale by
April 8, 1851. HOKK & ABERNATHY.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
Augusta, Ga.
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
SAVANNAH, GA.

RETURN thanks to their
friends and customers for the
liberal patronage bestowed
in past years, and again tender their
services both in Augustus Savannah,
in the storage and sale of Cotton and all
other Country produce, (abiding at all
times a choice of markets,) purchase of
Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Par-
ticular attention is given to the general re-
ceiving and forwarding business. Liberal
advances made on Cotton and other arti-
cles. Address as above.
JOHN M. ADAMS.
LAMBETH HOPKINS.
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850. 1y.

D'Antiqua, Evans & Co.
Warehouse and Commission Merchants,
Augusta, Ga.
CONTINUE to transact the
above business in all its
branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse,
situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road
Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail
Road without charge for drayage.
Office and Sale-room on Broad Street.
Liberal cash advances made on produce
in store.
Orders for Planters and Family supplies
promptly filled at the lowest market price.
Augusta, Ga. September 24, 1850.

GIBBS & McCORD.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
McIntosh St. Augusta, Ga.
THE UNDERSIGNED have moved to their
new place, and the public, that they have
removed to the
New Fire Proof Ware-House
recently built on the corner of McIntosh and
Reynolds street, where they have permanently located
and will continue to give their personal attention
to the above business in all its branches.
The location selected is very favorable, for
selling cotton and other produce to the best ad-
vantage. They hope by strict attention to busi-
ness to merit a share of patronage. All orders,
accounting, consignments, of cotton and for
Bagging, Rope, and Family Supplies will be fidu-
cially executed.
Cash Advances will be made on produce in
store when required. Their charges will conform
to the established rates.
Messrs. W. W. Gibbs & Co., of Rome, Ga.,
are their agents, and will make cash advances on
cotton consigned to them, if desired.
THOS. F. GIBBS.
GEORGE MCCORD.
Augusta, Ga. Sept. 12, 1851.

Coosa Hall.
WETUMPKA, ALA.
THE undersigned have tak-
en charge of the above Estab-
lishment for a term of years.
The House is re fitted, and fur-
nished with polite, attention and active
servants, and their Table shall be furnish-
ed with all the place and country affords.
They hope, from the long experience of
the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with
their united efforts to please and render
comfortable all who may call, that a liberal
patronage will be extended to them.
S. EDMONDSON & SON.
There is connected with the House at
large Sale and Livery Stable, where
Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and
Buggies can be had for hire. Passengers
will be sent to any point they may desire
to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept
by the day, night week or year, and Drives
at all times, accommodated with Stock
Lots.
W. B. HARRINGTON.
April 22, 1851.

T. WARWICK,
Watch Maker and Jeweler.
HAS on hand, a choice assort-
ment of GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. se-
lected by himself from the Imports
and Manufacturers at the North,
to which the inspection of
the Public is respectfully invited.
Having had many years practical
experience, he is well qualified to
repair promptly; to the satisfaction
of those who may favor him with
their patronage all kinds of Watch-
es, Clocks and Jewels.
Store on the East side of the Pub-
lic Square, next door to Story and
Dixon.
January 24th, 1851. 1y.

Alexandria Academy.
THE exercises of the present ses-
sion of this institution will close
on the 3d day of July. The stu-
dents will be examined in various
branches, which, perhaps, will in-
terest all who may attend. The
evening of the 3d will be devoted
to exercises in Elocution; after
which there will follow some amu-
sing Dialogues. The 4th of July
will be celebrated at the Academy
by various addresses, some of which
will be delivered by the students,
and some by orators from a dis-
tance. We hope the people, gener-
ally, will meet us on that day, and
commingle their patriotic feelings
in commemoration of the natal day
of our independence.
B. BEWLEY, Teacher.
May 27, 1851. 6t.

Executors Notice.
LETTERS testamentary of the
last will and testament of Jere-
miah Mickie, sen., late of Randolph
county, Alabama, deceased, having
this day been granted to the under-
signed by the Probate Court of said
county; notice is hereby given to
all persons indebted to said estate
to come forward and make pay-
ment; and those having claims
against the estate to present them
duly proven within the time requir-
ed by law, or they will be forever
barred.
JEREMIAH MICKIE, Jr.,
and ERVIN H. DIHARCCON,
Executors.
May 27, 1851.—83,50. 6t.

New Spring Goods.
HOKK & ABERNATHY are now opening
an extensive assortment of reasonable
Staple and Fancy Goods.
Carefully selected with taste and judgment
and selling at the most reasonable prices.
HOKK & ABERNATHY.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd
Monday in May, 1851.

THIS day came John W. Croft,
and George Holloway, Admin-
istrators of the Estate of Jeremiah
McKenzie, late of said county, de-
ceased, and filed their accounts and
vouchers for final settlement of said
estate; and the said accounts and
vouchers having been examined,
audited, stated and reported for al-
lowance. It is ordered by the Court
that the fourth Monday in July
next, be set for the final settlement
of said estate, and that said accounts
and vouchers as stated, be then al-
lowed, unless proper objections
thereto be then made, and that no
portion of the same be given to all
persons interested, by advertisement,
once a week, for six consecutive
weeks, in the Republican, a news-
paper published in the town of
Jacksonville, Ala., and at least six-
ty days before said day of settlement
to be and appear at a special Term
of said Court, to be held on said
4th Monday in July next, at the
court house in the town of Ashville,
and also notice of the same put up
at the Court House door, and three
other public places in said county,
at least forty days previous to said
day of settlement, and a copy sent
to each heir, to appear and object
to said settlement if they think prop-
er.
IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
May 20th, 1851.—\$14.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd
Monday of April, 1851.

THIS day came John T. Cason,
by his attorney, John T. Hel-
lin, and filed his petition in writ-
ing, praying the court to compel
William C. Kennedy, the Admin-
istrator of John W. Striplin, de-
ceased, to convey to the said John
T. Cason, titles to the following
lands, to-wit: The North East
fourth, of the South East quarter,
of Section thirty-four, in Township
seventeen, of Range nine, East,
which lands, as aforesaid, the John
W. Striplin, did, in his life time,
bind himself by bond, to convey to
said petitioner, titles to said land.
It is therefore ordered and decreed
that notice be given once a month
for three months in the Jackson-
ville Republican, to all persons in-
terested, that on the 2nd Monday
in August next, there will be held
a Probate court in the Town of
Wednee, at which time and place,
all persons are notified, that has
any interest, to appear and contest
the same, if they think proper.
JOSEPH BENTON,
Judge of Probate.
April 29, 1851.—m3m \$9.

Land for Sale.
I OFFER for sale my Farm on
which I now reside, 6 miles
west of Ashville, 4 miles east of the
St. Clair Springs, and 18 miles
from Greensport. This tract con-
tains 280 acres, 150 acres in a high
state of cultivation, 130 acres of the
very best cotton land, above over-
flow—an excellent orchard, fine
meadows, adjoining vacant lands
on the North and South, as healthy
as any in the State. Those wish-
ing to purchase, would do well to
call and examine for themselves—
I am determined to sell, and go
west.
JAS. M. EDWARDS.
June 17, 1851.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration were
granted to the undersigned,
upon the Estate of John Smith, late
of Cherokee county, Ala., de-
ceased, by the Court of Probate, for
said county, on the 9th day of June,
1851.
All persons having claims against
said Estate, are hereby required to
exhibit the same, duly authenti-
cated, within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred; and are
indebted to said estate, are re-
quested to make immediate pay-
ment.
JOSEPH SMITH,
JOHN C. WEST,
June 17, 1851.—6t.

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a Celebration of
St. John's day (24th of June
proximo) at Lebanon Alabama, by
procession. Address, dinner, and
public installation of officers of
DeKalb Lodge No. 116.—Neigh-
bouring Lodges, together with all
worthy Brethren, are fraternally in-
vited to attend and participate in
the order of the day with us.
May 20th, 1851.
Jackson County Demo-
crat and Jacksonville Republican,
will please copy.

Masonic Celebration.
THERE will be a celebration of
St. John's day, (24th June
proximo) at Oxford, by Procession.
Address, and public installation of
the officers of HARTWELL LODGE
Neighbouring Lodges, together with
all worthy Brethren, are fraternally
invited to attend, and participate
with us in the order of the day.
Wm. M. HAMES, Sec'y.
Talladega Watchtower please
copy.

Masonic Celebration.
JOHN R. CLARK Lodge will
celebrate the approaching St.
John's day, on Tuesday the 24th
June, by public procession. All
neighbouring Lodges and Brethren
are respectfully invited to attend.
J. R. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
May 27, 1851.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line.

The new and splendid Steam Ship
Florida.
Carr. Lunew.

Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam
Navigation Company.
On and after the 14th January,
will leave Savannah, and New
York every Saturday until further
notice. These ships are of 1,300
tons register, and unsurpassed in
comfort, safety and speed. Cabin
passage, \$25—payable in advance.
PADELOFT, FAY & CO.,
SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL,
194 Front street, Agent, F.
avonah, Ga. Oct. 31, '51. 1y.

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past
patronage extended to the firm of
Allen and Seelye,
would respectfully inform the pub-
lic that he will continue at the old
stand, on main street South East
corner of the public square, and
will at all times be prepared to fill
all orders for Tomb Stones, Monu-
ments, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES,
&c., in the best style and at the
shortest notice. His work shall be
good, of the best material, and of
the best finish.
His prices shall be reasonable.
Those dealing in his line
are invited to call and examine
work.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 23, 1851. 1y.

TAILORING.
ROBERT H. WYNNE,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to his
numerous patrons that he has just re-
ceived his SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS; and is prepared to execute
work according to the most approved New
York, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS
STYLES.
His experience and success in the past;
together with the fact that he keeps con-
stantly employed a good workman,
he hopes will secure him patronage for the fu-
ture.
His Shop is two doors North of Wood-
ward's corner, where he will be happy to
serve all who may favor him with a call.
Particular attention will be paid to
the cutting of Youth's Jackets, Ladies' ri-
ng habits, and Gentlemen's riding coats.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 26, '51. 1y.

Notice to the Stockholders.
Office of the Alabama and Tennes-
see River Rail Road Company.
SELMA, May 24th 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given, to the
Stockholders of this company,
who reside in the Counties of Talla-
dega, Benton, Randolph, Cherokee
and DeKalb, that an installment of
ten per cent on their Stock has been
called for by the Board of Directors,
payable on and after the 30th June
next. Payments may be made to
J. L. M. Curry Esq., at Kelleys
Springs, Talladega County, or to
H. H. Allen Esq., at Boiling
Springs, Benton County, both of
whom are authorized agents of the
company. Notice is also given to
the Stockholders of said Counties,
who desire to take Contracts for
Grading, Masonry and Bridging, or
either within the Counties of Talla-
dega and Benton, and who have not
heretofore made proposals, that
they can obtain Contracts by mak-
ing application by letter, or other-
wise to Maj. Walker Reynolds at
Wewokaville, or to Col. William
Curry, at Kelleys Springs Talladega
Ga. County, or to H. H. Allen Esq.,
at Boiling Springs Benton County,
or to Lewis Troost Esq., Chief En-
gineer of the company, by address-
ing a letter to him at this place
(Selma).
All Stockholders in the Counties
above mentioned, who fail to make
application as above stated on, or
before the 25th day of June next,
will be regarded as having waived
their privilege of working out
their Stock, and will be expected to
pay in cash, as installments may be
called.

It is the intention of the board of
Directors to push forward the work,
on both sides of the Coosa River,
with all practicable despatch, and
to enable them to do so—they earnestly
appeal to the Stockholders to
meet promptly the call which has
been made.
By order of the board of Direc-
tors.
J. W. LAPSLEY,
June 3, 1851. President.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted
by Reuben Davis, one
correl mare, about three
years old, no brands perceptible—
appraised to thirty-five dollars, be-
fore Jonathan Blevins, Esq.
R. ESTES, J. of P.
June 17, 1851. 3t

WILLIAM & WRIGHT.
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
Will advance to
customers, and
pay for them, all
and hope, &c. actual prices
Monthly, January 20, 1851.

M. S. CASSETT.
McLeland & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.
October 4, 1851. 1y.

**A LARGE Lot of Havana, Colo-
rado and Regalia Cigars for
sale cheap by**
G. NEWBOUR.